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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. H. HAAS, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

MACMAHON ON HIS JOURNEY.

PARIS, August 17.—President MacMahon has arrived at Le Mans and was enthusiastically received to-day. He will visit the barracks and work-shops, attend a banquet and review the troops. From Le Mans he will proceed to Laval, the capital of the department of Mayenne.

PARIS, August 17.—President MacMahon arrived at Laval this evening. The city is decorated with flags, and to-night there is a general illumination. The President will hold a review to-morrow.

THE ELECTION IN CALVADOS.

PARIS, August 17.—Complete returns from the department of Calvados give Delany, Bonapartist, 40,794 votes, and Aubert, Republican, 37,272.

PARIS JOURNALS ON THE ELECTION.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Journal des Debats* regards the election of Calvados as ominous of danger, and warns the country against the threatening attitude of the Bonapartists.

Le Temps says that while the Monarchial parties are disappearing, the Bonapartists are again coming to the front.

BANCROFT DAVIS EN ROUTE.

PARIS, August 17.—J. Bancroft Davis, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Germany, arrived in Paris Saturday and will leave for Berlin next Thursday.

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDET THIERS.

PARIS, August 17.—Ex-President Thiers has returned to Paris with his health completely restored.

BAZAINE AND HIS ROPE.

Col. Villette, Aid-de-Camp of Marshal Bazaine, was examined yesterday. He to denies all complicity in the escape. The rope story gains credence. Several experiments have been made, and prove that the descent which Bazaine is reported to have made from the terrace is not difficult.

England.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES.

LONDON, August 17.—The cricket match between the Americans and the Sheffield club was won by the former by 42 runs.

Base Ball—Bostons 18, Philadelphias 17.

Spain.

THE POPE WILL RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC—RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AUSTRIA OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED.

VIENNA, August 17.—The *New Free Press* says it has reliable information that the Pope will soon recognize Marshal Serrano as the President of Spain.

LONDON, August 17.—The recognition of the Spanish Republic by England, France and Austria is officially promulgated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO VICTOR HUGO.

LONDON, August 18.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris, reports an alarming accident to Victor Hugo. While walking in Passy, Hugo was struck on the head with violence by a pole which projected from a passing cart. He fell insensible on the sidewalk, but afterwards recovered sufficiently to be able to walk to his hotel. Although the shock was severe to a man of his age, it is hoped that the consequences will not be serious.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, August 17.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania sailed from Larne for New York yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—The steamships Thuringia and Java, from New York; Peruvian, from Montreal, and Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

LONDON, August 17.—The steamship Lady Lycett, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has put into Queenstown, with her machinery out of order.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 17, 5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent., or ⅜ per cent. below Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day, £121,000. Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. 5-20's 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's 105¾. New York Central 94; Erie 30; do preferred 46.

PARIS, August 17.—Rentes 63 francs, 92 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—5-20's 1882, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8 3-16@8d; middling Orleans 8⅝@8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export and 7,000 American. Tallow 43s. Spirits of petroleum 9½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 62s. Bacon 52s 6d for long clear middles; 54s 6d for short clear.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROP.

Reports from Fifty Counties---Not More Than Thirteen Per Cent. of a Yield Expected.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—The *Courier-Journal* this morning publishes reports from correspondents in fifty counties of Kentucky, representing seventy-five per cent. of the crop of the entire State, which indicate an unparalleled failure of the tobacco crop. The aggregate estimate is deducted, that the crop of 1874 will be only thirteen per cent. of a yield under the most favorable future conditions.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

Mysterious Escape from County Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., August 17, 1874.

A man named Davis, confined in the county jail on a charge of selling whisky without license, escaped very mysteriously one week ago. The matter was kept quiet at least a week before it was made public. The opening of the jail doors will be investigated.

FIRE RECORD.

Hanlins, Pa.—$3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HANLINS, PA., August 17, 1874.

A barn belonging to Robert Stewart, of this place, was burned up last night, with all his grain, hay, farm implements, &c. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that some children who were playing in the barn a few minutes before, set it on fire. The loss is about three thousand dollars.

Dwelling Destroyed near Cambridge, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., August 17, 1874.

A dwelling house and part of its contents, belonging to Robert Miller, north of this place, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday evening.

Abington, Mass—$25,000.

BOSTON, August 17.—Floyd's shoe factory at Abington was burned. Loss $25,000.

Barka, Mich.—$50,000.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A *Tribune* special says a fire, originating in Taylor & Mondthrop's lumber mill, at Barka, Michigan, to-day, destroyed the building, together with about a million feet of lumber, several small dwellings and a salt manufactory, with their contents. Total loss, $50,000; insurance unknown.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Narrow Gauge between Waynesburg and Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., August 17, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, in the interest of a narrow gauge railroad between here and Washington, Pa., was held this afternoon. Addresses were made and considerable stock taken.

Suspension of Schuylkill Collieries.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 17.—It is generally believed that there will be a suspension of the principal collieries in this region to-morrow, until September 1st, the supply of coal in market already being in excess of the demand. But few engine cars were distributed to the coal mines today, and the indications are that the suspension will soon become general.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Idaho, from Liverpool, and Rhein, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Base Ball—At St. Louis, Mutuals (New York) 22, Red Stockings (St. Louis) 5; Mutuals 11, Empires 4.

President Grant, General Babcock and Commodore Ammen went from Long Branch to New York yesterday.

C. F. Foster, son of Dr. Thomas Foster, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, was drowned near Duluth, Sunday night.

Harry S. Jenkins, a well known river clerk, formerly of St. Louis, died at New Orleans Sunday afternoon, after a short illness.

Dr. Wm. N. Mercer, aged eighty-four, and Captain John C. Smith, aged fifty, both prominent citizens of New Orleans, died in that city yesterday.

The remains of the late Colonel S. S. Fisher and son, who were drowned in the Susquehanna last Friday, will arrive at Cincinnati to-day.

Bakers and Dealers

will find it to their advantage to buy the great White River Flour.

T. C. JENKINS.

Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

CANADA.

Bush Fires Raging---Large Amount of Property Destroyed---A Village Threatened.

INVERMAY, CANADA, August 17.—The bush is on fire near this place. A large amount of property is already destroyed.

OTTAWA, August 17.—The bush fires about here are becoming very alarming. The village of Aylmer is threatened with destruction, and all the male population are fighting the fire. There is a large fire in the woods four miles above this city. Engines and men were sent up from here to render assistance. The atmosphere is filled with smoke, and the wind is blowing hard.

OTTAWA, August 17.—The destructive fires raging in the vicinity of Ottawa are a repetition of the devastating fires of 1870. The most disastrous scene is in the direction of Aylmen, where the fire is three miles in length, and making rapid progress towards Duchene. One of the Ottawa engines and a fire brigade were sent to fight the flames near Skead's Mill. Citizens are hard at work fighting the element. Business operations are suspended this afternoon, and the city is enveloped in a cloud of smoke and ashes. Many are packing up their valuables preparatory to fleeing.

ORILLIA, ONT., August 17.—Extensive bush fires have been raging in the Tenth and Eleventh Concessions north of Orillia. The flames are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by the settlers.

HALIFAX.

The Brown-Sadler Match---The Englishman Interposes New Conditions---Brown to Row Morris, if Agreeable to the Latter.

HALIFAX, August 17.—Another telegram from Sadler to-day, says he wants a four mile race, straight-away, to come off October 19. Brown's challenge named a five mile race, with turn. It is not probable that Brown's friends will amend the challenge to suit Sadler.

HALIFAX, August 17.—At a meeting of the Rowing Club to-night it was decided to await the receipt of Sadler's communication by mail before determining the course to be taken regarding his answer to Brown's challenge. The meeting agreed to accept the challenge of Evan Morris to row against Brown for two thousand dollars, provided the race can come off at Halifax, on or about the 3d of September. Morris to be allowed one hundred and fifty dollars for expenses. Owing to negotiations with Sadler it was thought Brown could not go to the United States to row and be in Ireland to meet Sadler at the time named.

ARKANSAS.

Condition of the Crops—Decision of Attorney General Concerning Sinking and School Funds.

LITTLE ROCK, August 17.—The extreme dry hot weather the past ten days has injured the crops all over the State to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of a crop is now expected to be raised.

The Attorney General has decided that it is the duty of the State Treasurer to recognize the Convention ordinance, directing him to pay the sinking and school funds to run the State government with, and to pay the ordinary expenses of the Convention.

CASUALTIES.

Instantly Killed by the Cars.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 17, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A deaf farmer named Cox, while standing on the Mahoning Railroad track, two miles west of here, looking at a train on the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh road, was instantly killed by a coal train backing over him, cutting his head off and otherwise mangling him.

Explosion in Canton, O.—Several Men Seriously Injured.

CANTON, O., August 17, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A sandpapering machine used for finishing boards in the reaper and mower factory of C. Aultman & Co., burst to-day, injuring two men. One, Kline, was struck and a gash about four inches in length cut in his head. His skull was also factured. The other, named Young, was struck on the breast. He is not dangerously hurt, but will be confined to the house a few days. Another man was struck in the back with a piece of the machine, but he happened to be bent over so that he did not receive the full force of the piece.

Two Children Drowned at Akron.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., August 17, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon an adopted child of Mr. Thomas Kyle was drowned in a cistern on their premises. This morning a boy named George Shenstein, twelve years old, fell into the canal and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

A Little Girl Shot by a Playmate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSBURG, O., August 17, 1874.

Lucy, the youngest daughter of Jacob Cherryholmes, (a prominent boot and shoe man of this place and the late Treasurer of Holmes county), died Sunday at five P. M. from a wound caused by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Emma, the adopted daughter of A. McMurray, a brother of Mr. Cherryholmes. The children were playing in a room and got hold of the revolver. The wounded child was insensible to the time of her death.

Remarkable Death of a Child by Hydrophobia.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A remarkable case of death by hydrophobia occurred here Saturday. The last week in June, a small terrier dog, owned by Jno. Sollitt, who lives on Western avenue, suddenly became lazy and irritable, and one day as Mr. Sollitt's little daughter, Lottie, attempted to put him in his kennel, he bit her on the cheek, drawing blood. The dog was soon after killed on account of his temper. The wound caused no alarm and soon healed, but last Wednesday Lottie was seized with sickness, which gradually increased until Saturday. Her face grew livid; her breathing became very irregular; she frothed at the mouth, gasped continually and, with her body writhing in convulsions, died. The case is deemed remarkable, because it disapproves the theory of Dr. Hammond's disciples, that children do not die of hydrophobia, and because death ensued in this case much sooner than usual.

Columbus Boy Killed at Play.

COLUMBUS, August 17.—A boy named Andrew Jackson, ten years of age, while at play this evening, fell over a large stone and dislocated his neck. He died instantly.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Man Arrested in Bucyrus for a Pennsylvania Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., August 17, 1874.

Joseph Taylor was arrested here to-day, after a hot pursuit, charged with a murder committed in Kimballville, Chester county, Pa., July 4th. He had, when arrested, the murdered man's coat on.

Three Men Arrested for Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 17, 1874.

Three men were brought here to-day from Canal Fulton and lodged in jail to await their trial at the fall term of Court, for poisoning to death a man and afterwards robbing him of one thousand dollars, at the above named place, on Saturday last.

Abortion and Rape in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 17, 1874.

A horrible case of abortion upon the person of Miss Alice Monroe, who is an inmate of a house of illfame, has just came to light. The abortion was performed on Friday by a female doctor, who terribly mutilated her patient. The *fœtus* was found in a cigar box floating in the canal near the house where the operation was performed. It is impossible for the victim to recover. The doctress has been arrested, and her trial will follow immediately.

The jury is now out in the case of John Franks, who is charged with committing rape upon Elizabeth Jost. The opinion is that he will be acquitted.

Man and Wife Murdered in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The *Globe's* Lexington special says: B. H. Johnson and his wife were murdered at two o'clock this morning, at North Lexington, on the opposite side of the river, by Alonzo Johnson, a cousin of the murdered man. A brother of Mrs. Johnson, named Lindsey, is also implicated. No particulars of the affair are given.

The International Scheutzenfest.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—The Grand International Scheutzenfest of the Eastern Sharpshooters' Association was begun today by an immense procession of societies from Chicago and other cities, including the Sixth Maryland Regiment, Col. Harry Gilmore; the First Battalion of Cavalry; the Marine Band from Washington, the military band from Fort McHenry, and a number of bands from various cities. The entire line of march, extending for several miles, was decorated with flags and evergreens.

Caution.

Millers and dealers that are buying up my White River barrels and bags and refilling with other flour, are hereby notified that action will be taken against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Unwillingness of Depositors to Surrender Their Books.

Solicitor Wilson and the Secret Service Division.

Criminal Charge Against the Galveston Postmaster.

Senator Carpenter in the City and Quiet

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1874.

Arrival of Senator Carpenter.

Senator Carpenter has arrived in the city, and was at the departments to-day on official business. He does not give any opinion as to political prospects in the West this fall.

Affairs of Freedmen's Bank.

The Commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedmen's bank sent to each of the branches to-day a prepared blank, which is to be filled up and returned, showing the balances due depositors in each case. This is to embrace also the special deposits made between June 22d and July 11th, and which the Commissioners are now settling as rapidly as possible. Depositors still persist in their refusal to surrender their pass books, and thus stand greatly in their own light, because the business cannot be settled up and a dividend declared until after all these books shall have been surrendered.

The Secret Service Division.

Solicitor Wilson of the Treasury Department has returned, but will not submit his final report on the Secret Service Division of the Department until after a more thorough inquiry and investigation. He is opposed to a continuance of the system and would prefer that it should be under the control of the Department of Justice, but that cannot be done until Congress meets, as it involves a change in the existing law.

Charge Against the Galveston Postmaster.

A dispatch received here brings intelligence of the arrest of A. B. Hill, postmaster at Galveston, Texas, on a charge of alleged defalcation of ninety thousand dollars while he was Sheriff of Harris county, in that State. There are no charges against him at the Postoffice Department in connection with his office of postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1874.

Up to this date the amount of circulation withdrawn by national banks by the deposit of legal tenders, is greater than the amount issued since the passage of the new law by about one million dollars, thus working a contraction of currency to that extent. A majority of the banks thus withdrawing their circulation are located in the South and West.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

E. A. Hoyt, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to fill one of the existing vacancies.

The Removal of Supervising Inspector General Smith---How the Fight originated---Questionable Conduct of the Eastern Boiler Explosion Commissioners---The Charges Against Smith, and What was Not Stated---The Whole Commission Charged with Incompetency---What the Secretary of the Treasury Thinks---The Experiments so far a Disgraceful Failure---A General Explosion Needed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1874.

The summary removal of Gen. Smith, Supervising Inspector General of steamboats, has created considerable surprise, notwithstanding the lively war which has been made upon him since last March. The fight, as already stated in your special dispatches, arose out of the alleged unsatisfactory management by Gen. Smith, as Chairman, of the operations of the Commission created by act of Congress to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions. The general charge was extravagance in the use of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Congress to conduct the inquiry, it being alleged that $58,000 were expended without practical results. It appears now that there was some haste in the action towards Gen. Smith. Of the $58,000 expended, at least $50,000 in material remains. This fact appears to have been ignored in the complaints of the Commissioners. It is admitted by persons competent to form an opinion that the outlay was necessary and not extravagant, and that having this material on hand, the experiments can now be continued with comparatively small expense.

Judging from the general tenor and character of the formal written complaints of the Commissioners, a questionable spirit was at the bottom of the affair, as far as the Eastern members were concerned. It was suggested that a standard guage be erected, to consist of a mercurial column. The wisdom of this was not doubted, and it met with unanimous approval. It is stated that Gen. Smith desired to get one up capable of accomplishing the object, and yet at little expense as regarded the Eastern members went in for something elaborate, at all events, in the cost to the government. It appears that General Smith objected to this, whereupon Copeland and his colleague Robeson trumped up a parcel of charges, some of which if thoroughly investigated, would rebound to the discomfiture of at least one of the Eastern members. For instance there is a charge that some purchases were made from D. D. Smith, Jr., a nephew of the Supervising Inspector General. Now it is alleged that there are vouchers to show that Copeland, one of the Eastern members of the Commission, bought a bill of goods amounting to $600, from himself. Another charge is that General Smith paid two salaries to the same person, when the fact is, that one of the parties was a white man and the other colored, the expenditure being regularly covered by vouchers. It is the impression here that the charges of a pecuniary nature are either a perversion of the real facts in the case, or also indicate ignorance on the part of the Eastern Commissioners. It is stated that the scheme for the removal of General Smith was concocted by Copeland and Robeson, that the complaint to the Secretary was prepared by them. It is, therefore, considered very singular that these Western members should have put their names to it when there appears so much doubt as to the veracity of the charges. On the question of competency, there is no doubt, but that in a scientific point of view, many others might be found much better qualified for chairman of the Commission, but it is now the opinion of high officials that the same might be said of the majority of the Commissioners themselves. General Smith was practically efficient, and that is about all that can be said, in the opinions of officials here, of the Commissioners. There is no question of the fact that great disappointment is felt in the composition of the Commission, and it is admitted that the removal of Gen. Smith should not be the only step in the direction of redeeming the experiments from irreparable and disgraceful failure.

The Secretary last week in conversation with your correspondent, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Commission and his fears that the entire amount would be frittered away. Subsequently, however, it evident that he did not have a very high opinion of the abilities of any of the Commissioners, especially respecting their scientific attainments. The scientific men and institutions and Mechanical Engineers of the whole civilized world are awaiting the results with great interest. The Secretary therefore feels greatly disappointed that the experiments thus far, it now being a year since they commenced, should present such a miserable picture of imbecile administration and general incompetency. It has been reported here that the reason the scientific men of our own country almost unanimously declined the invitations to be present at the experiments last year, was that they had no confidence in the ability of the persons selected to conduct them. Prior to the adjournment of Congress there was a movement on foot to overhaul the Commission by salutary legislation, either by repealing the balance of the appropriation or specifying an alteration in the composition of the Commission. In the press of business the matter fell, but there is no doubt that if the Secretary of the Treasury does not make some more dismissals and reconstruct the whole Commission, of his own accord, the whole affair will be wiped out next winter. The Commissioners get two thousand dollars a year and expenses. They have now been appointed one year, and in that time have not done three months actual work.

DEB. R. K.

At the recent election by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, Coleman Cole was elected Governor of the Choctaws, and Frank Overton Governor of the Chickasaws. This is a Progressive victory.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Rosal Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHICAGO.

Governor General of Canada before the Board of Trade---Outline Sketch of His Speech.

CHICAGO, August 17.—During his visit to the Board of Trade to-day, Lord Duffren, on the invitation of President Howe, made a speech, in which he said he considered his reception a striking proof of the friendly feeling existing between the United States and Canada. It would not become him, as Governor of Canada, and simply a legislator of the Crown to express his sentiments on any political question, but he could say that the Government of Great Britain and that of Canada desired to pursue those policies that would tend to increase and develop the personal relations that now bind those powers to the United States. His Government did not imagine that in any agreement or treaty a one-sided bargain was desirable or possible, and he believed our people were actuated by the same honorable sentiment in regard to Canada. It would ever be his most earnest wish to endeavor to promote the joint interests of the United States and Canada and bring the countries into closer relations. His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers on the part of the members of the Board.

OMAHA.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes Disposed to Call it Even Without Punishment---Vindication of Postal Officials.

OMAHA, August 17.—The following telegram was received by General Ord, today, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming:

A Cheyenne half-breed from Powder river reports that at a council of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes it was decided to recall all hostile parties from the vicinity of the railroad and return to the agency; that about two thousand lodges of Cheyennes passed thirty-five miles north of the post Friday, en route to the agency; that they were very hungry and eating their horses. I send this rumor for what it is worth.

Seth Cole and R. Bye, the postal clerks who preferred the charges of corruption against Postmaster Yost and Special Agent Furray, have been dismissed the service, and it is understood that the investigation made by Special Agent Hawley has cleared Messrs. Yost and Furray of all charges.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Public Meetings to Consider the Proposed Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., August 17, 1874.

General J. W. Reiley has delivered to-night a public speech to about one thousand of our citizens, explaining and defining the provisions of the proposed New Constitution of Ohio, to be voted upon to-morrow. His explanation was entirely satisfactory upon all points, which he was well able to give, he being one of the framers of the document. Fully three hundred of the lady crusaders were out to learn General Reilly's views upon the great temperance question, which were entirely satisfactory to the ladies. At the close of his speech, the ladies presented the General with a fine bouquet, which was received with thanks. Saturday evening, W. G. Wells, Esq., made a fine speech upon the same subject, which was well received by our citizens.

LOUISIANA.

Resignation of the Officers of the Parish of St. Martins Forced by a Mob.

NEW IBERIA, LA., August 17.—Messrs. L. A. Breaux and Laurent Renoudil, of this place, returned from St. Martinville this evening, and report that about seven hundred citizens of the parish of St. Martin assembled at the court house this morning, and demanded the resignation of all the parish officers. It seems resistance to this demand was anticipated, and consequently considerable excitement prevailed. The officers resigned under protest, yielding to superior force. No violence was offered them. Five hundred of the seven hundred citizens present were mounted. No serious trouble is apprehended.

FORT WAYNE.

Tub-Race in the St. Joe---New Hall for Engineers' and Conductors' Brotherhood.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 17, 1874.

An exciting tub-race came off to-day in the St. Joe river. Seven gentlemen participated all but one went overboard. The race was won by Frank Walker.

The Engineers' and Conductors' Brotherhood have leased a new hall for five years and fitted it up in splendid style, ornamenting the walls with pictures of members and pictures of engines and cars.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the pressure will increase with northwest and southeast winds, stationary or falling temperature, partly cloudy weather and in the latter occasional rain areas. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley variable winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas and slight changes of temperature, followed by rising barometer. Over the Lake region, higher barometer generally lower temperature, winds mostly from west to north, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions occasional rain. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Northwest winds veering to the northwest and southeast, partly cloudy weather and in the south of Iowa occasional rain, followed by falling barometer, and stationary to rising temperature. Over New England and in the Middle States generally lower barometer and higher temperature, and over the northern portions possibly occasional rain areas.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 18, 1874—10.18 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.95	82	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.08	78	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	29.94	75	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.01	77	W.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.97	74	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.94	79	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.00	80	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.06	75	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.08	79	N. E.	Clear.
Omaha	29.97	76	N. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.07	69	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	29.97	82	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.04	82	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.07	62	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.01	82	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	30.16	62	N. W.	Cloudy
La Crosse	30.13	69	.....	Clear.

Sunday School Assembly.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., August 17.—The exercises of the Sunday School Assembly, yesterday, were begun at 8 A. M. Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of Newark, acted as Superintendent. Rev. Dr. Marling, of Toronto, was pastor, and Mr. Knox, of Elmira, taught the primary class. Bishop Peck and Dr. Eddy, of New York, and Dr. Ninde, of Evanston, Illinois, preached in the morning, afternoon and evening. At a meeting held at four o'clock, Bishop Simpson presiding, Rev. Mr. Hazard, who is about to go to India, and Rev. Mr. Messmore, returning to that missionary field, made addresses. The gates were closed all day, and Heaven's own quiet Sabbath.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., August 17.—Bishop Peck lectured this morning on the importance of children attending public worship. Bishop Simpson lectured at two o'clock to a fine audience. Questions and answers on all phases of the Sunday School work followed. In the evening a farewell meeting was held, at which many speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. The grounds were illuminated. To-morrow morning the Assembly will be closed with prayer.

The Negro Trouble in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—Nothing later regarding the negro trouble in Georgetown has been received. The intendant of that place yesterday called on General Vogdes, commanding a force of troops, which request was telegraphed to General McDowell, who answered to-day that it was a matter for the action of the State authorities, and he could not interfere. Vogdes, the leader of one of the factions, arrived at Georgetown to-night. He reports the jail, where his rival, Bowly, is confined, still guarded by armed negroes. He says that United States troops must be sent there to restore order, and brings with him papers necessary to sustain his demand for such help.

Silk Manufacturing Statistics.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The annual report of the Silk Manufacturing Association for the fiscal year, gives the following statistics: Number of firms manufacturing silk, 186; operators employed 10,051. The quality of raw silk manufactured during the past year was only two-thirds that of the previous year. There has been a shrinkage of twenty-five to thirty per cent. in the quality of raw silk produced. The amount of capital employed in silk manufacture in the United States is nerly sixteen million dollars.

POLITICAL.

State.

BLAIR COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., August 17, 1874.

At the Republican Convention held today the following nominations were made:

Legislature—Isaiah H. Rawlins and David T. Caldwell.

District Attorney—Jas. F. Milliken.

Register and Recorder—D. M. Jones.

Treasurer—Isaac F. Beamer.

Commissioner—James Hutchinson.

Director of Poor—Gabriel Fleck.

Auditor—Charles F. Butler.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the candidacy of Hon. S. S. Blair for Congress. Good feeling prevailed, and a determination to succeed at the polls was manifest.

Twenty years ago, Senator Fenton ran a sawmill in Pennsylvania. He has since been engaged in turning out "planks," but has not done much lately at putting them into "platforms."

The percentage of political temperance voters is very small, compared with the number of "temperance" candidates who will be nominated this fall.—*Norristown Herald.*

James L. Nutting, Esq., of Pinegrove, is announced this week as a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress. Mr. Nutting is a good citizen, and sustains a high reputation for ability and veracity. He is the first to announce himself willing to enter the field against Mr. Reilly.—*Schuylkill Republican.*

The Democrats of York have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Col. Levi Maish. Senator—H. G. Bussey. Assembly—Adam Stevens, Emanuel Myers, John B. Gemmill and George Anstine. Sheriff—Michael Stambaugh. District Attorney—John Blackford. Commissioner—Nathaniel Leber. Auditor—Jeremiah Brown. Director—A. B. Reinold. County Surveyor—Wm. L. Keech.

The Republican Convention of Montgomery county at its late session renominated Governor Hartranft. The election does not take place until next year, but it has been understood by the people of the State that the Governor will be renominated. It is doubtful if he will have as much opposition as at the last convention, when it was very slight. We suppose the honor of first suggesting the renomination of our excellent Governor must be given to the Constitutional Convention, which made him the only man on earth eligible to re-election to that office. Governor Hartranft's career has been a wonderful one. He was the worst abused man that ever stood for office, yet he was elected by one of the largest majorities recently given a Governor in this State. By a wise and prudent course he has compelled the respect, and even admiration of journals like the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Press*, papers bitterly opposed to him during his candidature.—*Manch Chunk Gazette.*

Arkansas.

CALLING OF STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 17.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a State Convention for the 15th of September. The Committee ignores the present Constitutional Convention, taking the position that it was called without authority.

Illinois.

CIRCULAR FROM DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., August 17.—The Straight Democratic State Central Committee to-day issued a circular setting forth the principles upon which their call is based and asking Old Line Democrats to send full delegations to the convention to be held here on the 25th instant.

General.

"Virginia for Virginians" is the cry of the Democrats of the Old Dominion. By this is meant says a Conservative exchange, for adopted as well as native citizens. The darkey whose ancestors were brought there two centuries ago, is excepted. He must subsidize or emigrate.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in summing up the results of the late election in Kentucky, says: "The only contest in the State in which the Grange element was introduced was in Pendleton county. Here the regular Democratic nominees for county officers were elected over the candidates nominated by the Grangers." What has become of that alliance between the Democracy and the Grangers?

STATE NEWS.

Pottstown is to have an observatory.

The remains of five Governors repose in the Harrisburg cemetery.

The Millerstown furnace will be put in to blast as soon as possible.

Three butchers are under bail for trial at Reading, for killing and selling diseased animals.

The Coroners of Lehigh and Northampton counties are fighting over a man who was killed near the boundary line.

Mary Lockard, residing in Bradford township, Clearfield county, one mile from Bigler Station, was ninety-nine years old on the 4th inst.

The vestry of St. John's Church, Franklin, have made a unanimous call to Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Hudson, Ohio, to fill the vacancy in that church.

A two-year-old child of Charles Scheil, of Bern township, Berks county, put its hand in among the cog-wheels of a threshing machine. Notice of funeral hereafter.

A Jewish monument, intended for final presentation to the general government, will be executed by Mr. Ezekiel, a Cincinnati sculptor, now in Rome, and first unveiled at the Centennial Exposition.

Udderzook, the condemned murderer, now awaiting death in the Chester county jail, has got down to scribbling sentimental verses. Scribblers of sentimental verses generally should be sentenced to death.

When through with the wild-cat companies already on the black list of the State Commissioner, he should turn his attention to some of the cooperative frauds now flourishing in various parts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hugh J. Durborow has been appointed to the important post of ship-news editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, in place of the veteran George Knorr, who recently died. Mr. Durborow has long been connected with the paper, and is thoroughly qualified for his new duties.

A young man named Walker, of Tidioute, in shooting a weasel a few days ago, five miles east of Meadville, met with an accident which caused his death in three days afterwards. The breech-pin was blown from the gun, striking him above the eyes, near the center of the forehead, the ugly missile penetrating the skull and lodging in the brain.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says: We are gratified to hear that the new wheat, wherever it has been threshed in this county, turns out far beyond the most sanguine expectations of growers. The grain is, as has been previously reported of more than ordinary plumpness and quality, which, together with the unusually large yield, makes the wheat crop of '74 the best grown in this section for the past seventeen years or since the memorable harvest of 1857.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Dealers should furnish their customers with the great White River Flour, and avoid all complaints about dark, heavy and sour bread.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins' Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos.

Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

No Retail House connected with this Establishment.

F.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

THE Chicago *Tribune* scolds and frets (as the dog-fancier said of his terrier) "like a puffic Christian." It's other Christian virtues are not apparent.

NEARLY all our leading exchanges speak hopefully of the autumn trade, the chronic croakers seeming to have finally disappeared with their next friends, the grasshoppers.

THE New York *Sun* can conceive of a contingency in which "reputation would become an evil instead of a treasure." Considering the character of that sheet, we are not surprised at this.

THE New York *Tribune* still preaches the Gospel of Liberalism, but it does not seem to be awake much lower down than its neck; its heart appears to be asleep, while only its mouth is talking.

KENTUCKY papers claim that there will be more whisky made in that State, this year, than ever before. And probably more murder committed. The star of the Democracy is in the ascendant, in Kentucky.

A CONFERENCE of English holders of Louisiana bonds was recently held in London, at which it was determined not to accept the conversion proposed by Governor KELLOGG, and a vigorous protest was entered against the confiscating of forty per cent. of the capital and interest of the bonds held by foreign investors.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, in an appreciative notice of Auditor General ALLEN'S report of the Railroad, Canal and Telegraph Companies of this Commonwealth for last year, says "the Pennsylvania report has ranked for some years among the best of State railroad reports, and the present volume is larger and more complete in its statistics than any of its predecessors."

THE mournful musings of the *Post* ove the dire evils which threaten the country unless "the Radical party" shall presently be driven from power, are almost as touchingly pathetic as was the grief of the sensitive maiden who was discovered weeping over the possibility that some time or other she might become a mother, and that the baby might fall into the fire and be burned to death!

"PITTSBURGH is happy from the fact that Hon. Barney Aaron has become enamored of her climate, and intends to make that place his future home."—*Washington Chronicle.*

Our contemporary is wholly mistaken. The Smoky City is not a whit more "happy" over this threatened accession to her population than she would be were she to learn that ex-Senator HARLAN proposed to take up his residence here.

THE Prohibitionists of this State do not, of course, expect to elect their candidates, and to us it has the appearance of trifling to enter upon a campaign in the full knowledge, at the start, that the whole matter is merely one of form. Earnest men cannot be expected to cast their votes with the advance assurance that they are to be thrown away, and the only reason why the Democratic organs of the State pat the movement on the back, is because they hope it may draw away a sufficient number of Republican votes to insure the success of their own party. But they will find themselves most egregiously mistaken.

THE new Constitution of Ohio is to be submitted to the people of that State for ratification or rejection today. The election is one of great importance, and it is likely that an unusually full vote will be polled. Every ballot will have an affirmative and negative on the four following propositions: First, for and against the new Constitution; second, for and against minority representation; third, for and against railroad aid, and fourth, for and against license. Of course, if the first vote is decided against the Constitution the other three votes are of no account, for the reason that these separate propositions stand on their own merits only in case the Constitution is adopted. Should that be defeated, they fall with it, notwithstanding that either or all of them may have received a clear majority vote. Public opinion in Ohio, as represented through the press, seems to be pretty equally divided concerning the merits of the new instrument.

THE increase of England's commercial navy has lately been put in figures, in comparison with the figures exhibiting the tonnage of other nations, the authority being found in the tables published by Parliamentary orders. In 1861 England owned 5,895,369 tons, and the United States 5,482,027 tons. In 1872, the aggregate of British tonnage was 7,213,829, against 4,381,957 belonging to the United States. It is shown by the figures that the greatest and most rapid increase was effected during and after our civil war, nearly the whole carrying trade of the United States falling into the hands of the English. Between 1861 and 1865 the tonnage of Great Britain rose from 5,895,369 to 7,322,004, the highest point ever reached, and an increase at the rate of 355,000 tons per annum. During this period the registered tonnage of the United States fell off from 2,642,628 to 1,602,583, or at the rate of 250,000 tons per annum. The tonnage of England increased from 14,505,064 in 1860, to 42,501,025 in 1872, or roughly speaking, by two hundred per cent., while that of the United States rose from 8,709,641 to 21,540,157 during the same period, being an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. Our increase within the last two years, however, of which no estimate is made, has been greater than during any similar period since the war. The revival of our shipping interests may be slow, but it is continuous. We shall make a better showing, presently.

YESTERDAY'S New York *Bulletin* publishes a detailed statement of the imports and exports of the port of New York for July and since the beginning of the year. The exhibit, on the whole, is quite favorable, there being a notable increase in the movement, both to and from the port, over the returns of last year. The value of the importations for July amounted to $33,207,729, an excess of $2,034,653 over that of the corresponding month last year, but the total amount thrown upon the market, which in reality shows the condition of trade, is below that of last year. The total imports for the seven months ended July 31st, amount to $255,780,727, against $252,221,063 for the corresponding period of last year. The customs duties during the month were $9,684,557 14, against $10,008,929 55 during July, 1873. For the seven months ended with July the receipts amounted to $68,572,410 41, showing a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year of $5,418,656 43. The exports for the month, exclusive of specie, amounted to $26,454,378, against $23,621,503 for July, 1873, and for the seven months they reached $169,885,987, against $165,109,384 for the corresponding period of last year. The exports of specie during the month were $3,503,728, against $10,638,643 for July, 1873, and for the seven months they were $33,122,394, against $37,857,227 for the corresponding period. Our heavy export trade is still maintained, the value of domestic merchandise exported during the seven months being $1,120,092 in excess of last year.

THE work of the officers of the Kentucky Geological Survey has just brought to light the existence of a series of quite valuable iron ore and coal beds in the vicinity of Green river, which lies almost close at the doors of Louisville. At least three veins of workable coal, of good quality for steam purposes and sufficient thickness for profitable working, have been satisfactorily identified. One of these veins is five feet in thickness, is admirably disposed for drainage, and can be mined as cheap as any coal in Kentucky. Analysis shows that it will answer well for the purpose of making coke suitable for iron smelting. There are also two other coals which have been seen, but the study of them is not yet advanced enough to determine their value. The point of most interest, however, is the rich and extensive series of ore-beds which have rewarded search. Not less than five different beds appear at various contiguous points. Of these, one, a bed of three to five feet, or more, in thickness, of oolitic ore, contains about forty per cent. of iron in a very favorable combination for making metal of good quality. This lead has already been traced over an area of about twenty square miles, and will in itself furnish ore for fifty furnaces for centuries to come. Two other ores promise equally good results, though, owing to the densely wooded condition of the country, the surveying party has not been able to trace them out through the whole area as well as the overlying oolitic ore. The whole region seems full of promise, only wanting capital and energy to give it development. Could Bourbon violence and lawlessness only be repressed in that State, there are hardly any limits to the noble prosperity it might attain.

"PROPHETIC VOICES CONCERNING AMERICA."

MR. E. L. BERNAYS, so well known as a contributor to German magazine literature, and as a correspondent of the German-American newspapers, in a late letter from Heidelberg to the *Anzeiger des Westen's*, mentions the admiration with which many distinguished Professors in the Universities regard the United States. The first named is Prof. BLUNTSCHLI, the celebrated jurist, whose respect for this country has been often and fully expressed in his writings. Prof. VON TREITSCHKE, almost equally celebrated, in an essay says that there is only one other State at present which may with like confidence as the German Empire, look forward to a great and free future—that State is the American Union. And notwithstanding the vast political and social differences between the two countries, Germany and North America are to-day, says the Professor, take them all in all, the two most modern States, both full of youthful vigor, the representatives and bearers of German Protestant civilization. Both, he believes, are destined to maintain the beautiful philanthropy of Democratic manners, without falling into the insane rage for equality which characterizes peoples of the Roman stock, and he believes that both will uphold for the arts and sciences their aristocratic position, while at the same time providing for uniform popular culture.

An even greater admirer of the United States is Professor WINDSCHEID, the most distinguished master of the civil law (*Pandektist*) in Germany. He has lately been called from Heidelberg to Leipsic. By the American students at Heidelberg he is idolized on account of the flattering references he makes to America in his lectures at every opportunity. Mr. BERNAYS further says that great was his own astonishment to hear the renowned Professor of philosophy, HERT KUNO FISCHER, on their first meeting, break out in a glowing eulogy of the American Union, its constitution and history, in which he predicted for the United States a grand and glorious future. Prof. FISCHER bewailed bitterly the decline of philosophical studies in Germany; almost wondering that he was himself able to draw a numerous auditory, and confessing his belief that, if like KANT or FICHTE, he were to lecture in a strictly scientific, purely speculative and dialectical style, he should not have twenty hearers. The students of the present day, it seems, are pervaded by a crass materialism, and possessed and dominated by the method of the naturnl sciences, so that in order to interest them in a philosophical lecture, the lecturer must decorate his discourse with foreign material, aesthetical disceptions, biographical sketches, etc. The old German love for rigorous philosophical discussion and investigation is no more; the most earnest and profound of studies must be clothed in a pleasant, attractive dress that it may at all gain a hearing. Naturally it was startling to Mr. BERNAYS after this, no doubt morbid lamentation over the decline of Philosophy in the Fatherland, to hear Professor FISCHER say that from the American Union he expected something great in this interest also; that there beginnings, beautiful and full of life, in the philosophical direction have been made; that in the writings of EMERSON and in the papers of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, depth of thought and earnest endeavor find utterance. Yea, it even appears to Professor FISCHER that American theology, putting off the chrysalis, is arising to a clearer and more rational discernment of things human and divine.

Possibly some of the best informed Americans have never even heard of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* to which Professor FISCHER alludes. In Scribner's Magazine for the month of July, as we are happy to tell them, they may see, if they have not already seen, both a likeness of the founder of the daring philosophical adventure, and some brief account of his career. This cultivator of German philosophy on American soil, Mr. W. T. HARRIS, is Superintendent of the Public Schools in St. Louis, and at Detroit the other day, he was made President of the national congress of teachers. A reporter described him as a "Germanized Yankee," but the sneer, if any sneer was intended, was quite pointless and unjust, as from all accounts Mr. HARRIS is as much himself as ever he was, and he undoubtedly philosophises to very good purpose. A considerable school of men who study philosophy in the love of it has gathered around Mr. HARRIS, and their productions are published in the journal named above are read with respect in Heidelberg, as we have just seen.

APPARENTLY the friends of Home Rule for Ireland desire to show that they are not discouraged by the decisive vote of the House of Commons, a few days ago. If, in the cable dispatch, Glasgow is not a typographical or rather telegraphic substitute for the right name, we may safely take for granted that the procession of Sunday, a mile long and 20,000 strong, was made up chiefly of Irish residents of the Scottish city and vicinity. Such a demonstration, however, seems not likely to have been tolerated anywhere in Scotland on the Sabbath day. From the tenor of the debate on the subject of Home Rule in Parliament, as well as from the vote, it must have become manifest to every sensible man in Ireland or elsewhere, that England will never voluntarily yield the point. Even the hopes reposed in the Liberals were proved baseless and futile. When the Liberals were in power, they found it often necessary to humor the Irish members, and certainly did hold out to them some prospect of ultimate success in their scheme. In opposition now, and thus independent of Irish sympathy, the Liberals in their late debate took as high and firm ground as the Conservatives on declaring their resolution to maintain the integrity of the empire. Indeed, if possible, Mr. GLADSTONE was more earnest than the Premier in deprecating the change which the Home Rulers desire.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON seems likely to be pretty widely held responsible for BAZAINE'S escape. Only a few days ago, the wife and the brother of the ex-Marshal obtained an audience of MACMAHON for the purpose of soliciting a commutation of his sentence to one of perpetual exile. The request was refused, but the suggestion is rather plausible, that while declining to commute the sentence, the President may have resolved to connive at his escape, or rather to cause his escape to be connived at. It is hardly possible for the President to think that BAZAINE really merits the punishment to which he is condemned, and there would be nothing out of character in a well managed attempt on his part to deliver his old companion in arms from his imprisonment. Directly to pardon or release him or even to change his punishment, would have brought great odium on the President; whereas interposition in his favor merely suspected and never proved, may be so dealt with as to cause little reproach, and the affair will soon be forgotten.

FOREIGNERS have been wont of late to say very hard things about the American people. While seldom if ever now as formerly passing a comprehensive condemnation upon the entire nation as made up of barbarians or brutes; while, on the contrary, loudly praising us, or some of us, for certain virtues, "the enlightened foreigner," whether after personal inspection or on mere report, very commonly finds us as a people sadly deficient, and seeing no probable way in which our defects may be made good or compensated, he predicts for us a rather gloomy future. Perhaps neither the judgment nor the prophesy affects us much now. We are more pachydermatous than we were in our earlier youth; we readily conclude that the enlightened foreigner has failed to understand either us or our condition; or even admitting the faults with which he charges us, we take courage from confidence in our power of reformation.

The number of visitors to the White Mountains is steadily increasing. In 1844 the receipts by the stage lines and the hotels were only fifteen thousand dollars, last year they were about a million and a half, and this year they will be more.

Red Wing, Minnesota, claims to be the largest local wheat market in the world. Last year she shipped 2,418,620 bushels; and in the same time Goodhue county, in which Red Wing is located, produced 3,224,820 bushels.

DUTY.

Stern daughter of the voice of God!
O, Duty! if that name thou love
Who art a light to pride, a rod
To check the erring and reprove;
Thou who art victory and law
When empty terrors overawe;
From vain temptations dost set free,
And calm'st the weary strife of frail humanity!
Stern lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face:
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds:
And fragrance in thy footing treads:
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong:
And the most ancient heavens, through thee are fresh and strong.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Five hundred families of Russian Mennonites are now on their way to the United States.

Every clique of idealists in the country is now busily at work in calling and holding conventions.

All the leading trade centers of the country report themselves in excellent condition and confident.

What do the temperance people expect to gain by straddling their petty egotism over the hobby of prohibition?

And now the mosquito becomes almost as noisy as any of the parties to that Brooklyn case, or those who discuss it.

"Echoes," of the Brooklyn *Argus*, is often recreant to his own belief merely for the sake of saying a smart thing.

The New York *Express* speaks of "the worst vices of the Decalogue." We didn't know the moral law had any vices.

The Massachusetts Republican Committee meet to-day to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention.

It is funnier than a circus to Republican spectators—this bitter quarrel between the various factions of the divided Democracy.

The New York *Sun* is different from the St. Louis *Dispatch*. The first is an excrescence of civilization—the latter of barbarism.

The recent showers of shooting stars came from Cassiopea, while the November showers will come from the constellation Leo.

The State Treasury of Vermont is free from debt, and has a balance of $20,000 in it. Vermont is a thorough-going Republican State.

The prevaricating punster of the Cincinnati *Times* sells his reason for a sound; but the result of the barter is seldom sound reason.

The latest development of Chicago criminality is in the form of attempts to sink vessels for the purpose of obtaining the insurance.

The inextricable financial muddle into which the Democracy have gotten themselves, promises to lay the party out stark and cold.

Throughout nearly the entire North the Union soldiers of 1861-5 are holding regimental reunions. Good cheer attend the veterans.

Precise. A Kentucky paper remarks that "there were eight suicides in Bourbon county last month, three of which were fatal."

This sad history, with all its contradictions and its endless failures to convince, will follow the sun around the world like England's drumbeat.

Virginia is shipping wheat to Brazil in immense quantities, the grain from that State being free from all danger of souring in crossing the ocean.

England is the only country employing a greater percentage of national tonnage and smaller of foreign than was the case twenty-two years ago.

Another railroad between Philadelphia and New York is projected. The route is to be via Bound Brook, Yardleyville and the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The sins of the children are sometimes visited upon the parents. The mother of Kullmann, the man who shot at Bismarck, has become an incurable lunatic.

And now it is said that Moulton will "speak" again. Silence and oblivion ought to be, if it is not, the prayer of all concerned in the shameful business.

Tourists from the Adirondacks report that trout are becoming very scarce in that region, so that anglers are not having nearly so Murray a time of it as heretofore.

The present rate of mortality in New York city is abnormally high. Last week there were 722 deaths, which is equal to an annual rate of thirty-seven per thousand.

The white Muscat grapes of California promise soon to make that State a successful competitor of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas in the American raisin market.

Detroit has just disposed of a large amount of city bonds at public auction to home bidders, realizing better prices than were ever received by any other plan.

Joseph Young, of Utah, characterizes his brother Brigham's "Order of Enoch" as a sensible, and warns the saints against letting themselves be Enoch-ulated with such folly.

The country can stand hurricanes, fires, waterspouts, grasshopper plauges and the Beecher scandal, but we doubt whether it could bear up under a Democratic restoration.

No love for the Republican party has the New York *Tribune*, no faith in the Democratic party, and no hope for the Liberals. But it is thoroughly in love with itself.

It is no less strange than true that the women suffragists of Michigan find their strongest foes among the majority of the sex upon whom it is proposed to confer the franchise.

Extensive puffery. A Richmond, Va., firm is filling a contract with France for 88,000,000 worth of tobacco, and another has a similar contract with Austria, amounting to 86,000,000.

It has recently been ascertained that the temperature of the upper strata of the earth's atmosphere is warmer than the lower strata, which is quite the reverse of the previous hypothesis.

The rapid extension and growth of rice culture in Louisiana is fast making it one of the important agricultural interests of that State. It is represented by about five hundred thousand dollars capital.

Boston shows an increase of nearly $25,000,000 in the value of real estate, this year, exclusive of the districts recently annexed. The valuation in personal property has, however, decreased over $2,000,000.

Philadelphia has at present only five vessels loading with petroleum, and August heretofore has always been one of the busiest months. This is the smallest number ever before known in the history of the trade.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, is visiting Chicago. He is an author. Look out for a volume on the "Great Lakes of North America, their cities and commerce," with a gentle allusion to Chicago aldermen and flunkeyism.

PERSONAL.

The other day Speaker Blaine had a shooting match at the Indian encampment at Saratoga, with a beautiful Indian maiden. The maiden could beat him two to one, and he gave it up.

Moulton is at Portland, Maine; Beecher is at Peekskill for his holiday, Tilton is in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Tilton has disappeared. There has been quite a scattering. "When shall these four meet again?"

Bound to have her revenge. A marriage license was recently issued in Washington to a couple whereof the gentleman, while in a state of temporary insanity, attempted to murder the lady he is about to marry.

The color "unpleasantness" has brought a noble white man to shame in Vicksburg. During the rebellion his face became blackened with powder, and in the recent canvass he was accused of being a negro. He was obliged to procure affidavits to prove his white lineage.

A four-year-older recently went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and watched closely the work of shoeing until the blacksmith commenced paring the horse's hoofs, when, thinking this was wrong, he said earnestly: "My pa don't want this horse made any smaller."

George Francis Train has been heard from. He wants to know how it is that the Associated Press and all the newspaper people are at large. He was put in the Tombs for printing the allegations of the Beecher scandal, and now there is nothing else in the papers, yet everybody goes free. He inquires the mysterious reason of this.

A life of Madame Tussaud, the foundress of the celebrated wax-work show in London, and who but recently died, is in preparation. Madame Tussaud's intimate connection with French affairs at the time of the Revolution, coming both from her high station and her acquaintance with the leading men of that day, ought to give much interest to the book.

The educated pig, "Ben," is coining money for his owner at Saratoga. He is said to be more knowing than ever this season. His brown eyes are considered "beautiful" and "expressive" by the ladies who throng the tent to witness the really wonderful performance. Many declare they would be certain Ben was a man disguised, were it not for his unmistakable piggy odor.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

His Affairs of Honor.

It is probably forgotten by most persons that our Vice President has been engaged in at least two "affairs of honor," without, however, the shedding of any blood. On a bright morning in the month of June, 1858, his usual serenity was disturbed by the receipt of a note from William M. Gwin, Senator from California, addressed to him as Senator from the State of Massachusetts, which read as follows: "You will oblige me by informing the bearer of this note at what hour it will be convenient for you to receive a communication from me outside of the District of Columbia." Now, this sort of a *billet-doux* from a man of Dr. Gwin's known determined character—he emigrated from Mississippi, where dueling used to be practised as a pastime, to California—must have proved anything but agreeable.

Mr. Wilson, however, seems to have taken it coolly, and answered the same day as follows: "I cannot mistake the purport of your letter, and I reply to it as I replied to a similar one on a similar occasion two years ago—that I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter." It cannot be denied that this was both sensible and Christian; but it did not settle the matter. It might be followed by posting with the brand of "Coward," or by a street attack, and it was on every account desirable to come to some satisfactory adjustment. Mr. Wilson evidently thought so, for, on the following day, after, it may be supposed, not a very quiet night's rest, he addressed to his belligerent antagonist the following note: "Having declined to accept your hostile note on the ground that I do not recognize that mode of adjusting personal difficulties, (although I hold myself entitled always to the right of self-defense,) I am nevertheless unwilling to stand in the attitude of refusing to make such other arrangement of the matter as shall be just and honorable. I submit to you, therefore, that we refer the whole matter to the consideration of Mr. Davis, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Crittenden, and abide their decision thereon." What could be more fair? Here were two Southern and one Northern Senators, with Jefferson Davis at their head. One, at least, was known as not inimical to the duello, and another was the representative of a State in which the resort to hostile combat was accepted as the legitimate method of settling differences between gentlemen.

We do not find any written reply from Dr. Gwin; but on the same day (June 12) Mr. Wilson's last note was written, the council named rendered their decision, showing that it had been made by mutual agreement of the parties interested. They held that the remarks of Gwin imputing unworthy motives, and specifically those of demagogism, to Mr. Wilson, though general, certainly were objectionable and unparliamentary, and yet that they by no means justified or warranted Mr. Wilson in using the very opprobrious epithets with which he retaliated. That Mr. Gwin's rejoinder in contumelious terms was to be regarded as a passionate expression, naturally provoked by the offensive language of Mr. Wilson; therefore, that Mr. Wilson ought to regard himself, in fact, as having committed the first real personal offence, and should make final amends to Mr. Gwin in his power. At the same time the grave council admitted that they were possessed of the fact, which, indeed, they thought was apparent on the face of the whole debate, that Mr. Wilson, in using the epithet employed—the correspondence does not state what this was—did not impute any want of personal integrity to Mr. Gwin, but merely reflected upon his course in legislation in regard to California, which Mr. Wilson deemed extravagant and wasteful, although they thought the expression was obviously liable to an offensive and dishonoring construction. With this disclaimer adopted by Mr. Wilson, they held that Mr. Gwin was bound to withdraw the reproachful language in which he replied to Mr. Wilson. Finally it was provided that the disavowal required of Mr. Wilson, and the withdrawal demanded from Mr. Gwin, should be deemed to have been made by them, respectively, when they should have expressed in writing their assent to this report. This was done without qualification, peace was restored, and one of the principals lives to bear the proud cognomen of "Duke of Sonora," and the other to fill the office of Vice President of the United States. May all challenges to mortal combat have a like happy conclusion!—*H. K., in The Christian at Work.*

AMERICAN IRON.

No Foreign Iron for the Centennial Buildings.

(From the Iron and Steel Bulletin.)

A rumor having been extensively circulated in this city that Mr. Dobbins, the contractor for the Centennial Buildings, intends to purchase in Europe the iron which he may need, we have deemed it to be our duty to inquire into its correctness. Without entering into details with which the public has no concern, we are enabled to state that we have received information from authoritative sources which satisfies us that the rumor has no foundation in fact. The purchase of Belgian or French iron has not been contemplated by Mr. Dobbins, except in a contingency which is not likely to happen. The chances that only American iron will be used are as ninety-nine to one. Certainly it is Mr. Dobbins' wish, as it is clearly his true interest, to use American iron exclusively, and he will spare no effort to procure it. We believe that our mills are capable of furnishing all the iron that is needed, as promptly and as cheaply as any of our foreign competitors, and there can be no room for doubt that American iron of the shapes required is superior to any that may be imported.

We agree fully with those who have spoken upon this subject, that it would be an everlasting disgrace to the people of this county if the iron needed to construct their Centennial buildings should, by any accident or blunder, come from our industrial rivals. But until such a misfortune occurs, if it ever shall, we believe it to be unnecessary, impolitic and foolish to manifest an indignation for which there is no justification or excuse.

Goldsmith Maid.

The Evansville *Journal* gives the following account of this famous mare: The "Maid" was a wayward child. From the date of her birth on the farm of John B. Decker, in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. Y., in the spring of 1857, to the age of six years, she distinguished herself in many ways, but never as a trotter. She was unbroken, nervous and fretful, and utterly refused heavy farm work. Mr. Decker, her owner, says he never got any work out of her but twice, one half-day in plowing corn and one half-day in drawing stones. Once she was hitched to a harrow, but after a short distance she reared backward and entangled both her hind legs in the cross-piece of the harrow and so injured those members, that when she goes out for her morning walk, it is said, she still shows signs of stiffness behind, caused by this fall in early life. From the time she was six months old until Mr. Decker sold her, she was used as a race horse, though without her owner's knowledge. The boys on the farm, of course, as boys do, were anxious to know which was the speediest horse, and at an early day they found it was the "Maid." And now, after the old man had gone to bed, they would take her out of the pasture or stable, whenever a race could be made up, and run her on the road after night. She beat everything that could be brought to run with her, so that finally none but the uninformed from a distance could be found to bet against her. These races were made up at the country stores and lounging places, in the evening after farm work was over, and the race run the same night, after the "old man" had gone to bed. No training, no grooms, no jockeys, no weight for age—just a man or a boy in his bare feet, mounted bareback, with his toes hugging the mare's belly like a leech, was the style; and the "Maid" no doubt enjoyed it more than she has some of her late races in the trotting ring. One day, in the summer of 1859, there was a run on buying horses for the army, and stopped all night at Mr. Decker's, and in the morning bought the "Maid" of him for $200, and started for home, leaving the mare behind them. On the way they met a Mr. Tompkins, who knew the little mare, and bought her of them for $360. The two men also knew her and believed that she could be made a trotter, but were willing to make $100 by their morning's bargain. The next day Tompkins sold her to Allen Goldsmith, an excellent judge of horseflesh, of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, for $600. From him she took the name of Goldsmith Maid. He kept her in pretty steady training under a driver named William Bodine, to whom, more than any other living man, should be awarded the credit of first bringing the mare out. The renowned Budd Doble, who now drives her so handsomely, had not then either seen or heard of her. While in training for the trotting course she was so fretful and irritable, so determined to run at every opportunity instead of trotting, so hard to bring to a trot after breaking from that gait, that Mr. Goldsmith many times determined to give up the training and sell her at any price, but his patient driver maintained his abiding faith in her, and assured his employer that she was the fastest animal on his premises, and would come out at last a great trotter, and finally persuaded him to keep her, which he did until this driver so brought out her points that Mr. Goldsmith in November, 1868, sold her to B. Jackman and Budd Doble for $20,000. These gentlemen sold her to Mr. H. N. Smith for the sum of $37,000. Mr. Doble still drives her. She made her first appearance in public in August, 1865.

It is interesting to note how ignorant the watering place Indians are of the English language at all times except when you talk money to them. They fully understand high-priced English, but ignore low figures.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Travelers' Testimony.

Thousands of travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $278,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Vice President.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahn, G. Pollandee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zahm,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme inveterate gout has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Opens its next Session on MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1874. In the
Collegiate Department
The Course of Study is full; the number of the Faculty Ten, and the advantages for a good Collegiate Education excellent.
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.
Mainly the same Course as the Collegiate, with the omission of the Classics. Special attention given to
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
A Special Course for the Degree of
Batchelor of Science
Has been arranged for those who do not wish to study the Latin or Greek Languages or Engineering. The
Preparatory and Classical School
Has Ten Instructors, who devote a whole or part of their time to Preparatory Studies. The Recitations are one hour each, the instruction in every branch of study thorough, and the discipline all that could be desired. No better advantages for an English or Classical Education are offered in the State.
For Catalogues containing full information apply to THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. To

Newell Institute,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
255 PENN AVENUE.
This Institute will Reopen on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, under the Superintendance of DR. JOHN NEWELL, who will attend to this department exclusively.
The standing of the pupils in class recitation and in the weekly examinations will be carefully reported every month.
Young Ladies prepared for Vassar College.
For Course of Study, Terms, &c., see Catalogues.
Application for admission should be made at 255 PENN AVENUE, during the first week of September, to
JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
7TH PRINCIPAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has hitherto characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 255 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
PRINCIPALS.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
7THS J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pleasant, healthy, is retired and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
7THS Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens September 9th. Location beautiful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP.—
GEO. F. COLHOUN having retired from the firm of GEO. COLHOUN & SON on July 1st, 1874, HARRY F. COLHOUN is associated as partner. Business continued under the name of
GEO. COLHOUN & SON.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY LLOYD and GEORGE BLACK, under the name and style of LLOYD & BLACK, has been dissolved by the death of the latter.
HENRY LLOYD,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburg, August 17, 1874.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership and will continue the Iron Business as heretofore, under the firm name of
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.
HENRY LLOYD,
DAVID MCR. LLOYD,
HENRY BALKEN.
The business of the old firm will be settled up by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM HAZLEWOOD, Sr., W. J. BLACKSTOCK and ENSIGN NEWTON, under the name and style of HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK.
ENSIGN NEWTON.
East Liberty Stock Yards, August 8, 1874.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.
JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of
White, Orr & Co.
JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.
All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.
NOTICE.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 17th, 1874.

Our merchants and manufacturers are too greatly interested in the prospects of the opening fall business to make much flurry in the financial market. For the most part they have armed themselves with capital by borrowing to the reasonable extent of their ability to pay, in the hope, if not the confident expectation that the approaching autumn trade will prove of sufficient magnitude to warrant the payment of more than an ordinary amount of interest to their bankers, and feeling for the nonce unembarrassed as to money matters, are quietly "stocking up" in order to be prepared for the advent of the fall orders which they calculate upon flowing in so plenteously.

This tendency to fortify has had something to do with the sustenance of bank rates which have kept up better this summer than was to have been anticipated, considering the very small amount of business transacted, than the circumstances would really justify. But each merchant has deemed it a duty to be as fully prepared as his neighbor to meet the golden "fall orders," and it may be feared that this very fact will have a tendency to make prices of merchandise lower than they would naturally reach after the late prolonged dullness, now having reached through a period of nearly a year.

For ourselves, while we anticipate a moderately fair autumn business for Pittsburgh, we are not of those who expect to see, phœnix-like, trade arising from the ashes of a twelvemonth of inactivity with a prosperity heretofore unknown. In all probability, the resumption will be of a gradual nature, and will ratherthe steal upon us like the gentle approach of the dawn, than break through the vista of clouds with the full strength of the sun at noonday. Besides this, in many departments of business, sales have been quite as large as is customary up to this season of the year, only as they have been usually made on closer margins, and in many instances on longer credits, the profit and loss accounts of the dealers do not show the handsome footings, they delight to see.

More than one of our large iron manufacturers have assured us that the demand from consumers all the year has been quite brisk, though in some measure supplied from the stocks of jobbers, who hesitated about ordering additional supplies in the face of a still doubtful consumption. They are the better convinced of this fact by the reason that in many lines the orders have exceeded those of former years, and the supply of goods connected with these lines must have come from other sources.

Some boldly assert that the cry of no trade, is but kept up by certain weak-kneed parties, who desire by this to excite the favor or sympathy of their creditors, and gain time for the prosecution of new ventures.

—We observe recently the failure of several fire insurance companies in the East, probably incident in the first place upon bad management, and next upon the greatly augmented list of fire losses during the past year or two. It is times like these that try the stability of corporations and prove the stuff of which they are made.

—Speaking of insurance leads us to mention the fact that several of our local companieshave of late established agencies in St. Louis Missouri,which is said to be a very El Dorado for insurance companies on account of the rates procurable there and the prosperous way in law around both insurers and insured.

One or two of our home companies who desired to enter the St. Louis field were compelled to desist from their endeavor on account of their being unable to meet the requirements of the Missouri law in the matter of assets in proportion to the amount of property insured. Not a creditable reason for declining and one which we would gladly pass. but "fact, Mr. Gradgrind."

—Quite a number of the railroads in the country are revamping their battered concerns and placing themselves in position to become once more prosperous and successful. Quite a kindred nature to the one pursued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad week, appear to meet with general favor, and invariably it is observable that expenses are cutting down and indebtednesses consolidating, usually at a lower rate of interest, one which will at once pay the roads themselves and their creditors.

All these matters tend towards substantial prosperity, and particularly the feature of reducing the interest rate, which has been the incubus that, like the old man of the sea, hung round the necks of roads having all the requisites toward success, but which were continually hampered and embarrassed by this enormous outlay.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 17, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117⅜	118¾	....	....	118¾
5-20's, 1862	111¾	111¾	....	....	111¾
5-20's, 1864	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾
5-20's, 1865	116¼	116¾	....	....	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	116¾	....	....	116¾
5-20's, 1867	117	117⅜	....	....	117⅜
5-20's, 1868	118¾	118¾	....	....	118¾
10-40's, coupons	113	113⅛	....	....	113⅛
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	....	....
Registered, 1867	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	75	75⅜	....	....	75⅜
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	....	....	36¾
Adams Express	108	....	108	....	....
American Express	50	....	....	....	....
United States Express	67¾	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102	....	102	....	....
Erie	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	86¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	86¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Rock Isl'd	96¾	96¾	96¾	....	96¾
Do. preferred	94¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	90¾	90¾	....	....	90¾
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	....	34¾
Wabash, common	37¾	38	....	....	38
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	....	23¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	....	29¾
Chicago and Alton	103¾	....	103	....	103
Boston, Hart. & Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos.	26¾	....	26¾	....	124
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	15	....
Tennessee, old	75	....	75	....	75
Do., new	75	....	75	....	75
South Carolina, July	18	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	85	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 90 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 51, sales.	102	102⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	55½	55⅝
Reading	29¾	30
United Companies of N. Jersey	125¼	126
Oil Creek	57⅞	61½
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	86	....
Central Transportation Company	53	....
Empire Transportation Company	53	....
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	84½	....
Gold, 109¾.		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 17, 1874.

Business generally was fairly active to-day, and the streets and wholesale houses of the city presented a prosperous appearance. Values were steady, there being few changes of importance to note in any respect.

The long-looked for revival of business seems to have come with the opening of the fall trade. Buyers are disposed to operate cautiously. It is true, and, for that reason there is not quite the same briskness as in former years; but the general result of inquiries into this subject seems to be that there is a great improvement on the lethargy which pervaded trade circles immediately after the panic, and during the opening months of the present year. Speaking of this subject, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

"We mentioned yesterday that one of the symptoms of a revival of trade generally, was the increase in the volume of sales of iron in the last month. This evidence is corroborated by what we learn in regard to some of the agricultural implement and machine makers. Thus we hear of several reaper factories that are not able to fill the orders that are now coming in upon them. The movement of the Grangers to buy by the wholesale, and to compel manufacturers to sell at low prices only, had the effect of alarming some of them so that they reduced their stock of materials, and the supply of many kinds of agricultural machines and implements has been so reduced that it is not equal to the present demand. We may therefore expect increased activity in this and cognate lines of business."

The *Boston Shipping List* of Saturday says: "We are satisfied that in nearly all branches there is fully as much doing as usual at this season. Purchasers are operating cautiously; it is true, but that is because they do not see anything to be gained by rushing in and taking goods which may not be wanted for distribution for months to come, and because they wish to make as few long debts as possible."

The Traveller, of the same city, says: "Encouraging anticipations of coming prosperity are freely expressed in commercial and financial circles in regard to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interests."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last, are as follows:

Flour, brls	1,741	Apples, brls
Cheese, bxs	258	Oats, sks
Wheat, sks	221	Rye, sks
Oats, sks	8,613	Barley, pkgs
Potatoes, bus	1,357	Hay, bales
Peaches, crates	1,043	Ice, cars

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise specified, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was tolerably active to-day with transactions principally in oats. Wheat was quiet but firm at $1 12@1 20 for new red winter; $1 25@1 30 for amber do. Corn is a little easier in price at 80@80c for shelled; 82@85c for car. Receipts and demand are both light. Oats continue very active with receipts averaging over 10,000 bushels daily and the market steady, although prices are slightly easier. We quote at 52@53c for mixed; 54@56c for white. Rye is firm at $1 05. Barley remains unchanged at $1 25@1 30. We noted no sales to-day in round lots. The jobbing trade was active.

FLOUR—The market for flour is active, and prices are steady. We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; fancy brands $8 00; cut loaf $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 red wheat $7 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 50; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The market is still largely supplied from cars and prices are weak. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@20 00; inferior $16 00@17 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@25 00. On the Allegheny market loose hay was in good supply to-day, of fair quality and quantity, and ruled as follows: Timothy $27 00@28 00; No. 2 do $25 00@26 00; inferior to common $22 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active. We quote bran at 80c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at 85@90c; western do $1 00@1 70.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The receipts are free, and prices are weak. We quote choice at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

BUTTER—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote choice at 21@22c; medium, 19@20c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 20@2 25; medium $2 10@2 20; good $2 00@2 05.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHEESE—The market is firm and prices are steady. We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western factory; dairy Switzer 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower. We quote at 12@13c ₱ dozen for fresh.

GRAPES—Are in abundant supply at $6 00 ₱ basket.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 40@50c as to quality.

HONEY—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote strained at 16@17c; comb 18@20c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The supply continues very large and prices are weak. We quote $2 00@2 25 per box for prime; $1 00@1 50 for common.

PEARS—So much in supply, and prices are depressed. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California $4 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 per box.

POTATOES—The market is fully stocked and prices tend downward. We quote choice at $4 00@3 50; common at $2 00@2 25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in abundant supply, and the market is weak. We quote at $3 50@3 75; flax seed is dull at $2 00@2 10.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $6 00@6 50 and prices are weak.

GROCERIES.

The market was tolerably active to-day with prices unchanged from yesterday's report. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Japan	35@ 1 00
Fancy	24@25c	Oolong	35@ 85c
Choice	23½c	Fancy	80@1 00
Prime	21 c	Souchong	25@ 85c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall
Java	34 c	Strictly choice N O	68@
Roasted Coffees.		Good	60@
Rio, in papers	28 c	Prime	55@
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	40 c		
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	@75c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	@65c
Standard B	10½c	Lower grades	50@55c
Standard extra C	10½c	*Rice.*	₱ ₱.
Choice yellow C	10 c	Choice Carolina	10@12c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@9c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	@8 c
Extra	10 c	*Kotatoes.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Layers, ₱ box	@3 50
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Prunes	12½@14c
Imperial	30@ 1 00	Muscatels, ₱ box	@4 25

TOBACCO—There is an active demand in this line of trade and prices steadily maintained. We quote as follows:

Spun roll (ex'r	57@80	R'gh and Ready	65@85
Navy, (ex'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Twists, (ex'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	60@80
Quarters, (ex'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	38@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Smoking Snuff	65@75
Louisville C'k	57@60	Black Snuff	50@60
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Fine	60@65	Natural Leaf	
Virginia Cav	50@57	Penn's Seed	@12@ 20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Diamond	50@55	Seed Leaf	14@ 16c
Bright Pounds	60@	Havana	60@150

The New York *Bulletin* says: "The leaf tobacco crop in the northern district of Syracuse, N. Y., promises fair and with continued good weather a reasonable crop may be expected. The average, it is said, will be much smaller than last year. Prices, in the present look of the crop, naturally keep up. The Petersburg (Va) *Index* of the 14th says: "Trade in all branches was exceptionally brisk. Every seller had a full hand, and every buyer was trying to empty it. A very large amount of loose tobacco changed hands, and the demand correctly—and besides that, 200 hogsheads were opened and offered by the warehouses; yet prices did not fall off, nor have they wavered appreciably for the past three weeks. Every attempt is being made to stock the market, but reports from all quarters sustain the buyers, and the buyers are indubitably sustaining the market."

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged. Receipts have been quite light, both within the past two days, and there is little or no bacon arriving at present. Prices are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; sugar cured, canvassed, beef rumps, 12½c; 57 lbs; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime, $24 00; finest for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb, 16c; ¼ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 5 lb cadies, do, 17½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 18½c; in 5 lb do, 18c.

Hams—The market is fairly active, and quotations are fully maintained We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel ₱ bbl	$22 00	Georges codfish,	
No. 1 mess do	15 00	₱ lb	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	16 00	Medium do	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 bay	14 00	White fish	5 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Lake herring	5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is dull and prices are steady; extra No. 1, 90@95c ₱ gallon; No. 1, 85@90c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X ₱ 2 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, at $6 00@6 50; 11 gallons, $3 00@3 50; 5½ gallons, $2 00@2 50; 2½ gallons, $1 00; bbls, 36 gallons, $12 50@$13 00 ₱ dozen, 4 doz bottles, $29 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $2 50@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 25@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Barclay, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Allsopp & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 ₱ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 01@1 03 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl 9c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 75; good $2 50@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7½c; red 5@6c per ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling at $4 00@4 50 ₱ brl.

CANDLES—We quote grocer ₱ lb: 8's 22c; 6's 23c; No. 2, 20c; No. 1, 19c.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows: ₱ doz: Peaches, 2 ₱ lbs, $2 50@3 00; Pineapples, 2 ₱ lbs, $2 50@3 00; Corn, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Tomatoes, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Blackberries, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Raspberries, 2 ₱ lbs, $2 00@2 50; Strawberries, 2 ₱ lbs, $2 00@2 50; Gooseberries, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Pie Peaches, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Damsons, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Greengages, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Egg Plums, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Lima Beans, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; String Beans, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Baked Beans, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Succotash, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Peas, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Pumpkin, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Squash, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Mushrooms, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Asparagus, 2 ₱ lbs, $1 50@1 75; Lobsters, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Salmon, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Mackerel, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Oysters, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Soups, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Chicken, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Beef, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Mutton, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Veal, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Ham, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Tongue, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Corned Beef, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Roast Beef, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pigs Feet, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Pigs Feet, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Lobsters, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Oysters, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Salmon, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Mackerel, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Cod, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Herring, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Sardines, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Anchovies, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Shrimps, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Clams, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Crabs, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Eels, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Trout, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Whitefish, 1 ₱ lb, $1 50@1 75; Pickled Halibut

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The State Convention.

To-morrow the Republican State Convention will assemble at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor General. The delegates from Allegheny county left yesterday for Harrisburg.

Provisions Stolen.

On Sunday night some thieves gained entrance to the kitchen of Mr. Fletcher, railroad ticket agent at Emsworth station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, and stole a sack of flour and a quantity of other provisions. There is no clue whatever to the thieves.

Alleged Forcible Entry.

In the Common Pleas yesterday Noah W. Shafer, Esq., commenced proceedings against J. T. McCormick, Wm. Rogers and Thomas Rogers to recover damages for alleged forcible entry. It is represented that the defendants took out earth, clay, stone and gravel from a tract of land in Kilbuck township, owned by plaintiff, without his consent and against his will. A capias was issued.

Arrested.

J. C. McKelvy, John Smith, — Steiner, — Wagner and Arthur Rogers, cigar dealers, against whom, as we mentioned yesterday, informations had been made, for having in their possession cigars on which the government tax had not been paid, were yesterday arrested by United States Detective Boss A. Pender, and taken before Commissioner Lambie. They were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for a hearing on Monday afternoon next at two o'clock.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions for the relief of the flood sufferers have been received at the Union National Bank: J. W. Hooston, $15; Leo. Reek, $5; employees of J. Horne & Co.'s, retail store, $20; Chas. J. Clarke, $50; Loyal & Illmal, $25; Sunday School Enon Presbyterian Church, $5 10; E. H. Pease, $10; employees Union Depot Hotel, $7 00; cash, $5; Mrs. James Dupuy, Carson City, Nevada, $10; Zions Reformed Church, East Liberty, $6; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Collecting Committee, $51. Previously reported, $6,119 34. Total $6,621 34.

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John Brown's Body.

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The Burgettstown Fair.

The nineteenth annual fair of the Union Agricultural Association, will be held at Burgettstown, Washington county, October 6th, 7th and 8th. The premium list is liberal and comprehensive, and as the association has a handsome balance in the treasury, the success of the exhibition is assured. The race track has been put in better condition than it has heretofore been, and a number of liberal purses are offered for speed. An excursion train will be run on the Pan Handle Railroad during the continuance of the fair, so that our citizens can go and come easily and cheaply.

Allegheny Deaths.

Below we give the report of deaths which occurred in Allegheny city during the past two weeks, there being fifty-seven in all, of which number fifty-one were white, one colored, thirty-six males and sixteen female:

Chotern infantum, 16; scarlatina, 2; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; disease of spine, 2; consumption, 2; still born, 6; convulsions 4; disease of heart, 1; diphtheria, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; inflammation, 2; chronic diarrhœa, 1; old age, 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; drowned, 1; unknown, 1.

Ages—Under 1 year, 19; between 1 and 5, 17; 5 and 10, 4; 10 and 20, 3; 20 and 30, 4; 30 and 40, 2; 50 and 60, 2; 80 and 90, 1.

River Thieves.

Wm. Ward, George Schaffer, Jr., Charles Evans, Jr., and two other lads, sons of South Side citizens, were robbed on Sunday evening while out in a skiff near the Point. They were about a dozen other boys in a skiff from the north side, and the latter demanded the money of the South Side boys, or in case of refusal threatened to sink the skiff. The boys became alarmed and handed over their money, amounting to $2 45. Then the defendants took out earth, clay, stone and gravel from a tract of land in Kilbuck township, owned by plaintiff, without his consent and against his will. A capias was issued.

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Division of the City.

On Saturday afternoon the Commissioners appointed by the Court to divide the city into election precincts, each containing about two hundred and fifty voters, held a meeting at the city building. Dr. Gross was elected President, and Mr. James A. McDavit, Secretary.

The Commissioners commenced their labors by apportioning the city among the various members of the body, each having assigned to him a district with definite boundary lines. Each member is to obtain all possible information concerning his district, with a view to determining the proper boundaries of the various precincts into which the city is to be divided.

Tarentum Camp Meeting.

MONDAY, August 17, 1874.

Ten well filled passenger coaches composed the train that left the West Penn depot at four o'clock on last Saturday afternoon, the majority on board being bound for Tarentum camp ground. Your correspondent was one among the many.

A delightful ride of two hours brought us to the Tarentum depot, from whence we were transported by coaches to the grounds, two miles distant.

Our party had the misfortune to select a conveyance that proved to be the slowest of all, and we were two hours in reaching the tented grove. We arrived at the grove about half-past six o'clock, and the next question that arose was, "Where shall we stop?" We were recommended to the Smithfield boarding tent, kept by our fellow-townsman "Jimmy" Youngson.

To his praise be it said that we found everything far exceeded our expectations, and indeed all united in saying "he knew how to keep a hotel." Our kind young brethren from Christ Church gave us a place to lay our heads and the question recorded above was answered.

On Saturday night Rev. Mr. Kerr delivered an earnest Gospel message from the text "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."—Prov. xxix: 1.

Sunday was a grand day in Zion, and a feast of fat things to many. There were four sermons preached.

That venerable father in Israel T. M. Hudson, occupied the pulpit at 8:30 o'clock. At 10 o'clock Rev. B. F. Brooks, of Lawrence, delivered a discourse of great power from 1st Timothy III: 16.

"Great is the mystery of Godliness, &c.

For one hour and twenty minutes he held the attention of his vast sea of auditors. His description of the ascension of Christ was touching and beautiful.

Dr. Pershing, of the Female College, preached in a good sermon at 3 o'clock, from the text "For many are called but few are chosen."

At night, Rev. S. M. Vernon, preached to the multitude that filled the stand, a solid and heart searching sermon from John III, 14, 15.

A prayer meeting was afterwards held, and some six were in camp to the altar as inquirers of the way of salvation.

We understand the camp will be continued until Thursday evening next.

W. C. McCarthy, Esq., our mayor elect, and Mr. John H. Negley, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, were on the grounds yesterday.

Quite a number of good citizens were pressed into service as policemen, and it was quite funny to see them strutting around in that capacity. T.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

United States vs. Charles H. Shriver, Jacob Deckhard and Samuel Stetzer, Union county. Bail of defendants Charles H. Shriver, Collector of Internal Revenue and Disbursing Agent Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania for $30,000, and Deckhard and Stetzer, $5,000 let into a defense argued by Hon. S. B. Wilson for Assistant U. S. District Attorney Linn against the same, and "judgment opened, *fi. fa.* set aside, and defendant let into a defense."

Bertha Mauser, Manufacturers, vs. Jas. M. Kintner, debtor, Wyoming county. Robert Seaman & Co., *et al.*, creditors of New York, allowed to intervene. Kennedy & Doty, for creditors intervening.

Henry D. Linn, bankrupt, Mercer county. The appointment of Samuel C. Schoyer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, as assignee, approved.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Nathaniel Miller to Jacob Grimm, October 17, 1870; lot on Fourth street, West Pittsburgh, 40x120 feet.....$74

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to John Decker, July 9, 1874; lot in Chartiers township, 140x40 feet.....$175

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Valentine Hinkle, July 9, 1874; lot in Chartiers township, 80x140 feet.....$200

George W. Jopet et al. to Roswell R. Pribbee, October 4, 1873; three lots in Kilbuck township.....$2,500

J. H. Walters to Simon K. Burd, August 15, 1874; lot on Shady avenue, 125x51.3 feet.$12,000

John S. Hall to Joseph A. Hill, August 3, 1874; lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny.....$160

Mark R Mahaffey to Thomas D. Mellon, April 25, 1874; lot in Tarentum.....$300

Blasius Beck to Agatha Schleicher, August 15, 1874; two lots in Chartiers township, 84x100 feet.....$1,000

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to James Patterson, July 13, 1873; lot in Wilkins township.....$7 41

Joseph A. Firth to Margaret Van Kirk, July 20, 1874; lot in Sewickley, 90x160 feet.....$3,100

LAST evening Acting Mayor Bolster, of Allegheny, had before him eight boys for disorderly conduct. The boys live in Duquesne borough, and it is alleged that on Thursday night last they abused and insulted a man who was on his way home, somewhat the worse for liquor. One of the boys was discharged, and the others were released on payment of costs.

GEOMETRY.

ITS NATURE, ELEMENTS, USES, AND HOW TO TEACH IT.

By Robert Curry, A.M., Ph.D., Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools---Delivered Before the State Teachers' Association, at Shippensburg, Pa., August 11, 1874.

I am aware that in announcing geometry as the theme of my discourse, I render myself liable to adverse criticism, for from the very nature of the case no branch of mathematics can have much inspiration for a public audience. And, therefore, the propriety of selecting so dry a subject for the present occasion may at least be questioned. Believing, however, that the science of geometry is one of great educational and practical importance, whose proper study has been too much neglected, I have no hesitancy as an educator in pressing its claims wherever there is sufficient culture to insure them a careful consideration. And I feel persuaded that if on the present occasion the subject be fairly presented, its claims will be duly appreciated. Hence it shall now be my purpose to mold the subject in as brief and logical a manner as possible. And according-ly in my dissertation on the science of geometry I shall treat, first, of its nature; second, of its elements; third, of its uses, and fourth of the methods of teaching it.

NATURE OF GEOMETRY.

And as according to this plan I am first to treat of its nature, allow me to remark in the outset that although its subject matter has as objective reality, the science of geometry is neither a physical nor a metaphysical science, strictly speaking, for its basis, space, is neither a material substance on the one hand, nor a spiritual existance on the other, but a separate entity where might still exist if matter and mind were both annihilated.

Hence if the science had been named according to its nature, or subject matter, it would have been called spaceology or by some equivalent term. But, inasmich as a knowledge of the science was first applied to the measurement of the earth, it took its name from that application of it and was therefore called geometry, which literally from the Greek words literally signifying earth measure.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY.

But having glanced at the nature of geometry, we now come in the second place to treat of its elements, and these, for the sake of conciseness, may be grouped into three classes. First the elements of geometrical forms or figures; second, the elements of geometrical demonstrations, and third, the elements of geometrical calculations. Or more briefly elements of formation, demonstration and calculation.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

In treating of the elements of geometrical figures, I may remark, by the way of introduction, that we are so constituted that whenever any portion of matter, whether it may be in a form of a globe, a cube or any other figure, is brought into view and afterwards removed, there is left in the mind of the observer a distinct object of thought, and that it is thus we get our first notions of geometrical forms.

Any portion of space thus considered is called a solid, and has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness. The boundary which separates a volume from the space that surrounds it, and which is common to both, is called a surface, and has only two dimensions, length and breadth. The boundary common to any two portions of a surface considered as made up of parts is called a line, and has only one dimension, namely, length. The boundary common to any two portions of a line considered as made up of parts is called a point, and has no magnitude, but position merely.

OBSERVATION OF FORMS.

Now the surface, the line and the point, thus analytically developed, are the only elements used in the production of geometrical figures. But in order a full appreciation of their use in this connection, it is necessary here to give some account of the generation of geometrical figures, which is meant by information by means of their appropriate formative elements moving in accordance with established geometrical laws.

GENERATION OF LINES.

Thus, when a point moves without changing its direction, it generates a path called a right line; when it moves constantly changing its direction, it generates a curve line; when it moves in the same plane in such a manner as to be always equally distant from a given point in that plane, it generates the circumference of a circle; and when it moves on the same plane in such a manner that the sum of its distances from two fixed points in that plane is always the same, it generates a curve called an ellipse.

GENERATION OF SURFACES.

And so it is in the generation of surfaces. Thus, when a right line moves in such a manner as to preserve its parallelism and touch a given right line, it generates a surface called a plane; when it moves in such a manner as to preserve its parallelism and touch a given circumference in its own plane, it generates the surface of a cylinder; when it moves in such a manner as to constantly pass through a given point and touch a given curve not in its own plane, it generates the surface of a cone; and when of two right lines, one revolves around the other, the one revolves in the same plane about a given point in the latter, and the former on one side of the given point a surface called an angle. And in like manner curve lines moving in accordance with the elementary laws generate all kinds of surfaces of double curvature.

GENERATION OF VOLUMES.

Again, when a rectangular surface revolves about one of it sides as an axis, it generates a volume called a cylinder; when a right angled triangle revolves about one of its sides adjacent to its right angle, it generates a volume called a cone; and when a semicircle revolves about its diameter as an axis, it generates a volume called a sphere. And in a similar manner all other kinds of volumes are generated.

REMARKS.

Thus it will be seen that in the generation of geometrical figures, there are used three kinds of formative elements, namely, the point, the line and the surface; and that these, moving in accordance with their respective geometrical laws, form all the different kinds of geometrical figures. The formative element in every case is called a generatrix, the figure formed by it is called a generant, and the process of its formation is called its generation.

It may also be noticed that in the formation of every kind of geometrical figure the generatrix must move in accordance with some geometrical law. Hence a figure formed by a generatrix moving at random has no place in the science of geometry.

It may also be further observed that in every case the generant has a corresponding number of dimensions with the generatrix, the former having one dimension is generated by a point which has none; the surface which has two dimensions is generated by a line which has only one, and the volume which has three dimensions is generated by a surface which has only two.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

But having thus disposed of the elements of geometrical figures, let me now direct your attention briefly to the elements of demonstrations. And in order that the subject may be the more clearly comprehended, allow me here to remark that in addition to the essential or characteristic properties of geometrical figures, given in the definitions, and whose truth is so manifest as to require no proof, every kind of geometrical figure possesses several other properties which, although not so obvious at first, are susceptible of proof.

Now each of these properties when expressed in words is called a theorem. And the science of geometry demands that all its theorems should be verified before their adoption. And this verification must rest on blind analogy, human testimony, or even ocular demonstration; but, as in the case of every other science, it must be based on simple elementary truths.

And the elementary truths employed in geometry are of only two kinds: First, those implied in our conception of geometrical figures, given in our text books as definitions and postulates, and second, the self-evident truths known as axioms. And it is by some one or some combination of these elementary truths and definitions deduced from them, that every theorem known to geometry must be verified.

The process of proving each of these theorems is called a demonstration, by which is meant a connected argument in which the definitions and axioms already alluded to, and the propositions deduced from them, are the major premises, and the minor, of course, the theorem in question consists in showing that those properties or improved theorems come under these known truths.

And as in the course of a demonstration it frequently becomes necessary to consider several new figures, and employ the truths implied in their conceptions as connecting links in the chain of reasoning, that unites the unknown to the known truths, it is evident that it is in the choice of these intermediate propositions, or, logically speaking, in the proper selection of middle terms, that the chief difficulty in any demonstration is encountered, and the tact and skill of the geometrician are principally displayed.

And as this is all accomplished by means of the truths implied in the definitions and axioms and propositions delivered from them, and as these contain all the matter that can be proved of each theorem, they must manifestly be regarded as the elements of all our demonstrations.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL CALCULATIONS.

But we are next to speak of the elements of geometrical calculations. And we may here remark in general that it is by means of the relations existing among the lines, and surfaces, and volumes, and angles already considered that we are enabled to make all our geometrical calculations.

Every kind of geometrical figure has been analyzed, its relations studied, and its characteristic properties defined, each of which, when expressed algebraically, forms a relation which serves as an analytical expression of the figure, and, at the same time denotes a mode of its generation.

And the several properties of geometrical figures and solids constitute a language of geometry, which is at once the most concise, that, by means of it, the mathematician can express in few words the most complex figures, and when necessary construct them. And into which, having the figures given, he can at once read their properties.

Moreover, for every geometrical figure, whatever may be its form, there may always be assigned a corresponding number, which number, which is sufficient to determine its exact magnitude.

And further, all comparisons of geometrical figures of all kinds, whether they be of volumes, surfaces or curves, may be reduced to comparisons of right lines, which may be estimated either directly by the superposition of their linear units, or where that is impracticable, indirectly from other right lines by means of the relations of the figures resulting from their combinations.

And, since it thus appears that neither volumes, surfaces, nor curve lines, are ever immeasured directly by superposition, but always indirectly by means of right lines, and since the different characteristic properties of each figure furnish different sets of right lines, the amount of which are much larger adapted to the solution of a given problem than others, it must be evident that the chief difficulty in solving any geometrical problem must ultimately lie in the selection of that property of the figure which is best suited to the nature of the problem. And hence it will be seen that a knowledge of all the properties of each kind of geometrical figure, is an indispensable prerequisite to a clear exposition of the principles involved in a complete system of rectifications, quadratures and evaluations, which must be regarded as the ultimate object of geometrical investigation.

And thus we see how it is that the relations of geometrical figures, represented by these properties, when expressed in algebraical expressions, must be regarded as the elements of all our geometrical calculations.

USES OF GEOMETRY.

But having treated of the nature and elements of geometry, we now come in the third place, to speak of its uses. And these may be regarded as twofold. First, educational; second, regarded as twofold. First, educational; second, applicate. As an educational means the proper study of geometry developes the powers of observation, cultivates the productive imagination and disciplines the reasoning powers. And it is principally for these purposes that geometry is taught in our academies and seminaries and included in the college curriculum.

But not only as an educational means is geometry useful, but also on account of the simplicity and universality of its language, and its manifold applications in every day life. For our conceptions of geometrical forms enter into all our notions of concrete things.

Bodies that are capable of assuming the form of a gas or vapor, unite chemically with each other in proportions by volume; and many of the substances which thus combine with others, also combine among themselves in the same proportions. Again, the snow-flakes of the atmosphere, the crystals in the veins of the earth, the shells in the bottom of the sea, the whorls upon the stem of the plant, the petals and organs in the calyx of the flower, the earth we inhabit, the planets with their satellites, and the sun about which they revolve, are all built according to regular geometrical forms and subjected to exact mathematical laws, so we see that geometry is the language of nature, and hence he who would read nature aright must understand the language of geometry.

For, indeed, it might be shown that the most we know about the ultimate constitution of nature is in any case certainly, to be comprehended in our knowledge of the geometrical forms and principles upon which the great Creator has constructed the material universe and the mathematical laws to which he has subjected it. For, for example, the whole science of modern astronomy is based on Kepler's three laws, which relate to geometrical figures known as the ellipse, and the other two are simple statements of the relations of the distances and periods of planets.

By means of a few right lines suitably chosen and a greater number of angles, mathematicians have been enabled to ascertain with all the form, size, motions and relative position of the earth, the sun and planets, the size and figure of the planets from the earth and from each other, their actual magnitudes, their true figures, the shape of their orbits, and their inclinations to their surfaces.

But the study of geometry are not limited to the study of nature. Our conceptions of geometrical figures are not merely the necessary results of the observation of nature, but all that is knowable in experience is presented to our observation; but they are at the same time the necessary objects of the mind itself realized in art.

Thus, for example, if a bridge across a river or a railroad across a continent is to be constructed, the case is submitted to a mathematician, who, by means of his rule, square and pencil, and then transmits his projection to paper, and by means of the relations subsisting among its parts, as outlined, in advance, so to arrange the materials that they enter into its structure, that when they are brought into their proper relations they form all in their exactness, and the result is a beautiful edifice or piece of machinery with all the symmetry of its geometrical projection.

And so it is in the case of the sculptor who first constructs a spacial image of his ideal, and then selects a block of marble from which his ideal is realized in all its beauty and proportions.

But we need not dwell longer on the uses of geometry, for doubtless every one here is willing to admit that it is worthy to be studied in our schools.

METHODS OF TEACHING GEOMETRY.

But in accordance with our plan, we are, in the fourth place, to treat of the methods of teaching geometry, and not wishing to be tedious, allow me to remark, in the outset, that although the *science* of geometry is not a suitable study for children, a knowledge of its nature and the forms and names of geometrical figures, and, in the second, the self-evident truths known as axioms. And it is by some one or some combination of these elementary truths and definitions deduced from them, that every theorem known to geometry must be verified.

The process of proving each of these theorems is called a demonstration, by which is meant a connected argument in which the definitions and axioms already alluded to, and the propositions deduced from them, are the major premises, and the minor, of course, the theorem in question consists in showing that those properties or improved theorems come under these known truths.

And as in the course of a demonstration it frequently becomes necessary to consider several new figures, and employ the truths implied in their conceptions as connecting links in the chain of reasoning, that unites the unknown to the known truths, it is evident that it is in the choice of these intermediate propositions, or, logically speaking, in the proper selection of middle terms, that the chief difficulty in any demonstration is encountered, and the tact and skill of the geometrician are principally displayed.

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Moreover, for every geometrical figure, whatever may be its form, there may always be assigned a corresponding number, which number, which is sufficient to determine its exact magnitude.

And further, all comparisons of geometrical figures of all kinds, whether they be of volumes, surfaces or curves, may be reduced to comparisons of right lines, which may be estimated either directly by the superposition of their linear units, or where that is impracticable, indirectly from other right lines by means of the relations of the figures resulting from their combinations.

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